

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Texas Sentiment on the Outrageous
Bandit Raids.

IMMENSE CLAIMS FOR LOSS.

Our Administration Friendly to the
Lerdo Party.

A SECESSION POLICY.

Hints from a Correspondent on Frontier
Rectification.

GOOD FOR THE TWO REPUBLICS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13, 1877.
Various rumors are privately circulating here about important movements on the Mexican border and in the Northern States of Mexico, looking to an attempt to annex the Northern tier of States to the United States. Gentlemen who have just returned from the border counties of Texas say that stock raisers and other people of those counties, and even as far up as San Antonio, are making sworn statements of their losses during the last ten years by the Mexican raids, and doing so at the instigation of the authorities in Washington. It is asserted that these sworn claims are sent to Washington, and that the State Department is taking them in hand.

RUMORED SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The movements of the Lerdo people attract a good deal of attention here and in Texas, because of a rumor that Lerdo, despairing of regaining possession of Mexico, intends to stir up a secession revolution in the northern tier of States, with a view to declaring them independent of the central government and forming a confederation by themselves. Such a movement might succeed, as everybody knows who has ever been in Mexico, if only the Mexicans had cohesive force enough among themselves. Diaz could not hope to reconquer those States if they should secede. Their loss would probably strengthen his power in that part of Mexico which would remain to him.

A PROJECT THAT FAILED.

The idea of such a secession is not new. As early as the spring of 1874 a plot existed in Northern Mexico for the formation of a republic out of twelve of the Northern States, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre. A declaration of independence was drawn up, which it was said received the signature of many of the Governors of these States, and the only reason for delay in the project at its first inception was a fear that the United States, fresh from the war for the suppression of the rebellion, would not be likely to encourage a secession movement in a sister republic. Then the project was discussed openly, with a view to preparing the central government for the movement, but the Governors of the several States and the leading politicians—the Yanceys, Rhett and Toombs, so to speak, of Mexico—quarrelled so among themselves, that the new Republic was never born. In 1875 the subject was given a fresh start, and the central government felt obliged to make a demonstration. Accordingly a few thousand men were sent, who marched up and down the disaffected district and returned to the interior.

AMERICANS TO BACK THE ENTERPRISE.

Letters from Chihuahua report that a good many Americans have appeared there within two or three months and are buying mining and other property, and it is hinted that these may take command of a movement to declare that and half a dozen other States independent of Diaz. It is well known that within the past five years a great many rich mines have been bought by Americans in Sonora and Chihuahua who have vainly tried to work them, the Indians and the wretched revolutionary and thieving State governments making persistent industry impracticable. There is no doubt a strong desire among these Americans to establish a more vigorous government in those States; and they and a considerable part of the Mexican population would be delighted to be annexed to the United States.

TERRITORY OR INDEPENDENCY.

Putting together the various rumors and facts which circulate here, it is believed by many people that Lerdo and his adherents are acting in such a way as to produce a general secession in the northern tier of States with a view to offering them afterward to the United States. There are even people here who believe that this movement goes on with the private knowledge and consent of the Washington administration, and that the intention of the authorities there is, presently, to present to Diaz a heavy bill of damages for the long-lingering cattle raids, demand payment, and as Mexico cannot pay, offer to assume and pay this debt on condition of the cession of a large slice of territory.

HOW SECESSION WOULD HELP.

If it should meantime happen that Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon and, perhaps, Tamaulipas, Durango and Chimala, should secede and declare themselves independent, this, it is thought, would favor such a plan, because it would be evident that Diaz could not reconquer these vast States, and he would probably be willing to cede them to the United States in exchange for recognition and protection from attacks by Lerdo and other revolutionaries. If there were not some such scheme, it is asked, why should the Texas rancheros be sending their claims for damages to Washington at this time? It cannot be supposed that Diaz, who had to levy a forced loan in order to raise \$300,000 to lend to Washington as an indemnity instalment, could pay fifteen or twenty millions of damages for cattle raids.

TEXAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The new administration is becoming very popular in Texas, where the prospect of the United States assuming the payment of the claims for cattle robberies is greatly relished. It is a curious fact that the Texans are not in favor of any new acquisitions of territory, but they would readily consent if they could see their way to the division of fifteen or twenty millions among their people.

TERMINUS OR WAY STATION.

Texas sees that a great part of the emigration which is now so rapidly enriching her and increasing the price of her lands, would, if she acquired the Northern States of Mexico, stray off to those alluring regions; and she might even lose some part of her own population by emigration. There is a difference between being the terminus and

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Map Showing the Present Boundary and the Frontier Lines as Proposed by
a Correspondent.



★ The Scene of the Conflict of Two Bands of Mexican Troops on Texan Soil Last Monday.

The region which our correspondent urges should be in some way brought under our flag contains a good deal of valuable land, is extraordinarily rich in mineral, chiefly silver and copper, and with the exception of Lower California, which is an incorrigible and waterless desert, and some parts of Sonora, which are arid and unproductive, is probably an inviting country to American and European emigrants. Unfortunately, the Mexican government has never been able to protect its own people against the attacks of Indians.

being only a way station," said a Texan, talking of this matter to your correspondent the other day.

HAYES IN CONCERT WITH LERDO.

Whatever turn events may take on the border, it seems to be pretty certain that something is brewing down there and in Northern Mexico. There are a considerable number of indications, any one of them trifling, but all taken together showing it to be at least probable that the Washington government has its eyes fixed on the border, and Lerdo, Escobedo, and other of the chiefs opposed to Diaz, act with a degree of freedom within our lines which is unaccountable on any other theory than that they have no particular reason to fear the interference of our military commanders in their schemes.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY RECTIFICATION.

A PROPOSAL TO SETTLE THE VERDOR BORDER QUESTION BY A NEW FRONTIER LINE—ADVANTAGES TO THE TWO REPUBLICS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The fact that the administration has determined at all hazards to put an end to the border raids from Mexico into Texas, and that the Mexican government, however willing it may pretend at the moment to be to aid in this necessary work, is unable to do so, has turned attention here in the West to some better, more decisive and less costly method of securing peace to the border than the maintenance there of a large force of troops. There are scattered over the Western country a considerable number of men who know the Rio Grande region, and they are generally of the opinion that the line of that river is one of the worst that could be chosen for a boundary. It is easily crossed, and hence extremely difficult to guard; it frequently changes its course, and thus makes the nationality of real estate in some parts of its line uncertain; and its Mexican bank has become the haunt of numerous well organized bands of robbers, who cannot be driven from it by our troops, and will not be by any force the Mexicans can bring against them.

There is no doubt in the minds of persons who know the Rio Grande region that General Oro, an excellent officer, will not, with the greatest exertions, be able to protect the border. He is now making the effort, but his first report will declare it futile. What, then, will be done by our government? We cannot decently declare war upon so miserable and revolution-ridden a country as Mexico. The public sentiment of the country and of the world would not permit it. Is there any other way?

TWO NEW FRONTIER LINES.

I desire to suggest what seems to me a better and more Statesmanlike way, and in doing so ask your leave to repeat what you allowed me to say in your columns eighteen months ago, and to present to you a map which illustrates my ideas and which will show you precisely what can be done and how it would look when done. My idea is to exchange for the present boundary line, which is 1,573 miles long, one of the two marked on the map I send you. The northernmost of these is but 872 miles long; the southern and better line is even shorter, measuring but 699 miles, and has advantages of which I give you an account below. I will only now add that the map has been carefully made from the best topographical charts of Mexico, by competent engineers; in fact it was originally made for the late administration and to exhibit what portions of Mexico could best be annexed to the United States, and that General Grant gave a good deal of attention to this matter.

AN ADVANTAGE.

The rectification of our boundary can be brought about by discussion in the journals, followed by patient and honorable negotiations, whose object must be to convince the Mexican people and rulers that the proposed change would be beneficial to them, would greatly and rapidly increase their prosperity and would secure their safety, under all circumstances, from violent attempts on the part of their northern neighbor.

RIVER FRANKS AND NATIONALITY.

The length of the present United States and Mexican boundary line is 1,573 miles. This line is in the highest degree irregular, arbitrary and liable to dispute. For instance, the Rio Grande marks the eastern part of it, but this crooked and sluggish stream winds through a flat country, like the Lower Mississippi, and, like that, forms after every great freshet a new channel, often cutting off some square miles of territory at a single point and transferring Mexican ranchos to the American soil and American farms to the Mexican soil. These pieces of real estate thus transferred immediately become the sanctuary of thieves and robbers of both soils, who flee to them for safety against the pursuit of the authorities, and half of our boundary troubles now arise out of such irregularities. So great has this nuisance become that it has been proposed

more than once to try to cut the knot by making the Rio Grande, wherever it may at any time run, the actual boundary until it shall change its course. But this again is but a rude and insufficient remedy. Under such a rule a man might be an American to-day and a Mexican to-morrow by the operation of a freshet or overflow, and no owner of property on the border would contemplate such vicissitudes with patience.

THE MOUTH OF THE COLORADO.

Again, on the west, by a blunder which would never have been tolerated had the rapid settlement of our western territory been foreseen, the line was run from the head of the Rio Grande in a northwesterly direction, by which the mouth of the Colorado River was left within the Mexican limits, while almost the whole of this important stream lies within our own lines. The Colorado is navigable by steamboats for 600 miles from its mouth; it has its rise in the centre of the continent, for the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Green River near the borders of Utah Territory, and the Colorado is formed by the junction of this Green River with the Grand and Blue. Of course its upper waters are inaccessible from the sea, but on the Lower Colorado an important American commerce already exists, which must enter our own territory through Mexico. This is necessarily a constant source of trouble.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Again, our troubles with the Apaches, in Arizona, arise mainly from the fact that these savages seek refuge across the border of Sonora, and the Mexican government cannot, in a State so sparsely settled as Sonora, keep up without ruinous expense a force sufficient to protect even its own people against these Indians, who pillage and murder first the Americans and then the Mexicans, and, in fact, prevent the settlement and development of both States. Nor can our own forces act effectively, for they are forbidden to cross the border into Sonora, which thus becomes the unhappy asylum of the savages, and is itself constantly harassed by them.

THE EIGHT SEVENTY-TWO LINE.

An absolutely artificial line, if straight and well defined, would be better than the one now existing. In the map which I take the liberty of sending you here, with you will see that a line is laid on the twenty-sixth parallel of latitude. This has at least one great advantage—it is but 872 miles long, while the present boundary measures nearly twice as much—namely, 1,573 miles. It would, therefore, be far less troublesome to protect against disorders. Moreover, this line would give us the mouth of the Colorado, which we must have before many years.

THE SHORT LINE.

A strip of a good topographical map of Mexico reveals, however, yet another possible line, which is founded upon the natural conformation of the country, and adopts the watershed as the boundary in such manner that, running along the summits of mountain ridges, this line leaves all streams running southward in Mexico, while all running northward would be American. This line has been carefully studied out by competent engineers from the best charts. It is only 660 miles in length. It can only be crossed by the old roads which go through the few practicable mountain passes. You will observe that these ancient ways, guided and necessarily conforming to the difficulties of the mountainous region through which this proposed line runs, have been able to pierce it at only five points. All the systems of road north and south converge to these passes, which are, therefore, the only practicable points so far known along the line. A small garrison of 500 men at each of these points of convergence would guard the whole line either from the Mexican or the American side. Such a boundary, formed by nature, and not liable to variation nor subject to dispute, and so easily and cheaply guarded and defended by either side, would be an assurance of permanent peace.

THE QUID PRO QUO.

Of course it seems audacious to ask Mexico to give up to us so large a territory as would become ours if this proposed boundary were established. In fact, she would give us not less than 397,000 square miles. But Mexico is in the position of a man the greatness of whose estate cuts him off from communication with the world and who is too poor to improve his property. If such a man could dispose of a part of his outlying estate to a friend who would build roads through it and improve it he in fact doubles his own wealth by the improvement of that which he retains. Mexico has a population of about 10,000,000. Of this total seven-eighths live south of the proposed boundary line, and of the one-eighth who live in the territory which by the establishment of such a line would be ceded to us not more than 300,000, or at the most 400,000, are Mexicans and civilized people. The remainder are Indians, some agricultural and settled in villages, but a considerable proportion nomadic and predatory. It is safe to say that if our flag were stretched over this territory more than half a million of our people would remove to it within eighteen months, and the emigration would Americanize it thoroughly and do a very great deal to develop it in the first few years. But to Mexico it is a source of weak-

ness. She needs, to make her prosperous, that she should be able to build through it to carry her coffee, sugar, cocoa, cochineal and other tropical products, and her many ingenious manufactures of which she knows nothing here) to our markets cheaply. With this great unoccupied territory in our hands less than five years would see the completion of several railroads tapping the rich Mexican country. But for years our own citizens have vainly sought to learn from capitalists to build such roads through Mexican territory. The Mexican government is, unhappily, not able to give proper assurances of safety and permanence to capitalists who would undertake such enterprises. It has the will, but its arms are not long enough nor strong enough to reach from the capital to the far distant border. Under our flag this new almost deserted region would become populous, and its inhabitants would become large consumers of Mexican products, and would thus, and by their railroad building, greatly enrich Mexico. Mexico has not strength to subdue the savage Indians who infest some of the richest parts of this territory; but our government could do so at trifling expense. The cession, with the consequent improvements in communications, would at once bring to Mexico what she now needs above all things—reader and cheaper access to markets and to the general world; and also a consolidation of its population, which would help toward better government in Mexico and encourage industry and the creation of wealth there.

MEXICO A TERRA INCOGNITA.

To make war for the acquisition of this part of Mexico would be a disgrace to us, and our people will not tolerate such a thing; but it would be sound as well as brilliant statesmanship to make it the subject of a frank and friendly negotiation, which should offer to the Mexican government and people not only a considerable indemnity in money, but, what is of greater importance to them, absolute free trade between the countries for a long term of years, with such assurance as a government receiving so important a cession of territory could give that railroad communication should be opened through it within a fixed period. The richest and most productive parts of Mexico lie to-day as far from us as Japan, and we are, in fact, better acquainted with the manufactures of Japan than we are with our own. With the many beautiful and useful products of Mexico's ingenious mechanics and artisans we continue year after year to prosecute an unequal and losing commerce with Cuba, when we might, with true statesmanship on our part and that of Mexico, soon put ourselves and her in a position where we would buy her sugar instead of Cuba's, and besides this her coffee, tobacco, cocoa and other products, and pay for them with our own manufactures. The Herald has so often helped to disseminate ideas which, though not accepted at the moment, bear fruit and gained acknowledgment later, that these ideas of the true method of bettering our relations with our nearest and most important neighbor are submitted to you, in the hope that the Herald will still give them a hearing.

INDIAN UPRISING.

MURDER OF CITIZENS BY THE SAVAGES.—THOUGH DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE—EXTERMINATION AND ALARM AMONG THE SETTLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1877.

A despatch from Portland says:—A despatch received to-day from Lieutenant Wilkinson, now at Walla Walla, conveys the startling news of an uprising of Indians, and states that they were murdering the whites at Mount Idaho, which is situated sixty miles from Lewiston. He asked for a boat despatched at once from Walla Walla to convey soldiers to Lewiston. The order has been complied with, and all available troops at Walla Walla will be despatched at once to the scene of the difficulty.

TROOPS FORWARDED.

General Howard, who is beyond Walla Walla, has just telegraphed to Adjutant General Wood in this city to forward all available troops without delay to the scene of this trouble. Great excitement prevails. It is, however, thought the reports have been exaggerated. Full particulars will soon be known.

FRIGHTENED BURGLARS.

WORKSTON, Mass., June 17, 1877.
Burglars blew open the door of the Uxbridge Savings Bank on Friday night with gunpowder. The explosion alarmed the people of the town and the burglars fled.

SUFFOCATED IN A SHAFT.

AMENIA, N. Y., June 17, 1877.
John Jones, of Millerton, N. Y., was suffocated by a falling mass of earth while working in a shaft on the Bushnell farm, near Old Hill, Conn., yesterday. His assistant barely escaped the same fate.

sterile arid desert, with a torrid climate and the greater part of the peninsula taken up by a vast congeries of mountains, impassable and unproductive. At the southern extremity about La Paz is a small tract of fertile soil, which, however, requires water to make it productive. In the east of Mexico the States of Nuevo-Leon and Coahuila are very rich and productive and, at least in the higher parts, for agricultural settlements. Durango and Tamaulipas are better but contain also a great proportion of rich soil.

GOVERNOR PACKARD.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST—AMT AT CINCINNATI—A STRONG CONDEMNATION OF HAYES' POLICY—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1877.
Among the visitors at the Grand Hotel, in this city, to-day, was Governor S. B. Packard, of New Orleans, en route to Wisconsin and Minnesota for, as he says, a few weeks of rest and cool weather, though the current opinion is that his trip North means mischief to Hayes and his policy in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa particularly, and Wisconsin and Minnesota incidentally, prior to the meeting of their State Conventions.

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTORIES.

During the day Packard was visited by leading politicians here, among them Richard Smith, of the Gazette, Alexander Sands, of the Times, Collector Stephenson and several others, their object being to learn from his own lips what he proposes to do.

He was extremely reticent as to his intentions for the future, though he did not hesitate to say that Hayes had made a mistake in his dealings with the people of Louisiana. If he really desired to perpetuate the existence of the republican party in the South, it was a virtual abandonment of the State to the democratic party, and with it the last hope of retaining Louisiana in the ranks of the republican States had departed. He regarded Wharton, whom Hayes had appointed Marshal at New Orleans, as a good man, and so believing he had not hesitated to sign a petition for his appointment.

MR. PACKARD'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Packard will remain here a day or two, and will then go to Indianapolis and Chicago. From Chicago he will probably go to Des Moines, Iowa, where the Republican State Convention meets next week. After that he goes to St. Paul. His health, he says, has become impaired by the long struggle he was compelled to go through at New Orleans, and he desires some time in which to recuperate. In his travels some new-papers have announced he would be preceded by an agent to work up the business of disincorporation for him. This, however, is a sensational statement, devoid of truth.

WADE HAMPTON.

THE DISTINGUISHED GOVERNOR EN ROUTE FOR AUBURN, N. Y.—A TEMPORARY LOAN TO BE NEGOTIATED TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, June 17, 1877.
Governor Wade Hampton passed through this city this evening, on his way to attend the anniversary of the Seaside Guards, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 20th inst. He carries with him the flag which the Palmetto regiment bore so gallantly through the Mexican war.

DETAINED BY AN ACCIDENT.

The Governor was detained two hours at Charlotte by a falling accident to the trucks of a sleeping car in consequence of which he will arrive in New York city some twelve hours later than he expected.

Upon the conclusion of the celebration at Auburn he will return to New York for the purpose of negotiating a temporary loan authorized by the Legislature to defray the expenses of the State government until the regular tax levy is collected.

ASSAULT AND MAYHEM.

A CITIZEN'S EAR BITTEN OFF BY A ROUGH—FURBISH OF THE PERPETRATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17, 1877.
Last night an outrageous and unprovoked assault was committed upon a respectable citizen, named William Beattie, by two roughs, one of whom named Timothy Cochran, bit off one of his ears. The police have been scouring the city, but have not yet succeeded in arresting the rascals.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE.

His friends offered a large sum of money to settle with him. A warrant has been issued charging him with assault. His serious illness caused great anxiety among his many friends in this city, where he is so well known and highly esteemed.

SENATOR FERRY IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1877.
Late telegrams received here from Grand Haven, Mich., announce that Senator T. W. Ferry, who has been dangerously ill with brain fever for some days past, is steadily improving, and that his physicians express the opinion that he will soon be able to leave his bed. His serious illness caused great anxiety among his many friends in this city, where he is so well known and highly esteemed.

TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPLETED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
THE ISLAND, June 17, 1877.
The Western Union Telegraph Company have just completed their new cable from Babylon across the Cross Sound Bay to the port of Port. The first telegram from Fire Island beach was forwarded to New York direct in fifteen minutes past seven last evening, and this place is now in telegraphic communication with the world.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1877.

A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT WHO LABORED UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION—SHARP LETTER FROM POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

A special agent of the Post Office Department, recently appointed from a Southern State by Postmaster General Key, having been assigned to duty which he finds quite arduous and sometimes disagreeable, has written a letter to the department, in which he complains of the work to which he has been assigned, and says that when appointed he supposed his duties would be limited to his own State, where he could "be more useful to the administration and aid his party friends in building up an administration party." He also, in a letter to the Chief Special Agent, expressed his earnest desire that the matter should be brought to the personal attention of the Postmaster General, believing that he would sustain this view of the case. Judge Key replied in the following emphatic letter, which was mailed to the special agent yesterday:—

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1877.

Mr. Special Agent:—
Dear Sir:—Mr. Parker, chief of the special agents of this department, has handed me a letter of yours written to him dated the 10th inst. You certainly labor under a serious misapprehension as to the belief that it was my understanding that you were to serve in your State only. I should not deserve the position I hold were I to make that or similar understandings. The special agents of the department are sent to the service are charged with the important duty of detecting thieves and rascals. A stranger is more likely to succeed in this duty than one who is well known; hence our agents must often be sent where they are unknown, and must go and be ready to go anywhere and everywhere as the exigencies of the service may demand. They must often leave the highways of travel and go into the mountains and territories and along horseback and stage lines, travelling night and day, in rain, sunshine and storm, to detect and arrest offenders. Not unrequently do our agents not sleep one hour in the twenty-four.

You are alike mistaken in other matters. You were not appointed to organize and build up an administration party in your State or elsewhere. You were appointed to do the work of the Post Office Department. You serve your party best by doing that work, and I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent and reducing the force when I discover that he has been doing anything but the duty of the department. We must have no greater force than is necessary to do the Post Office work. I cannot, dare not, I will not give special privileges to any agent. I give you a specific instruction. I must not only be ready to go for every other agent, but I must be ready to go anywhere in all sorts of weather, on horseback or on foot, it need be, to do whatever work is needed. Like a soldier, he must obey orders without complaint or objection or criticism. Truly, D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES—OPERATIONS OF

MAJOR POWELL'S PARTY IN UTAH.

Major J. W. Powell, United States Army, in charge of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, has already sent out five parties, all of which are at work in Utah Territory. A triangulation party under Professor Thompson is located on the eastern slope of the Wasatch Mountains. Three geographical parties, under Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Graver, are prosecuting their work of the Unalak, Price and Lower Green rivers, and a geographical party under Captain Dutton and Ordnance Department, United States Army, is located on the Teton plateau. Major Powell will leave here about the 1st of July for the field, and in the meantime two other parties will be fitted out for work this season, one of which will make a specialty of the subject of irrigation in Utah. It is expected that the geographical work in Eastern Utah, which has been prosecuted with vigor for some years past, will be finished this season.

SECRETARY SCHURZ ON THE SWISS MISSION.

SLANDER.

Secretary Schurz again pronounces as slanderously untrue the recently repeated story of his borrowing money from George Schneider and then paying the debt by having him appointed to the Swiss mission. The Secretary also says he never had any pecuniary transactions with Mr. Schneider, and took no part in the movement for his appointment further than to state that he believed him to be a man of good reputation and business ability.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

MOVEMENTS OF PROFESSOR BAIRD AND OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1877.

Professor Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, will leave here about the 1st of July for the purpose of collecting information and statistics in regard to the food fishes on the New England coast between Salem, Mass., and Portland, Me., and will have his headquarters this summer at Salem. This season particular attention will be given to the collection of information in regard to the cod, mackerel, bluefish, tautog, menhaden, sea herring, haddock, pollock, cusk and hake.

YOUNG HAD HATCHED.

During the past spring the United States Fish Commission, in connection with the Maryland Fish Commissioners, hatched out about nine million young ones in the Susquehanna River at the foot of Grace, over one million of which have already been distributed in Western and Southern waters, and about one million are now en route to California for distribution in the waters of that State. The young shad thus far have been sent to Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Kansas and Missouri, and more will be distributed within the next two weeks.

SALMON EGGS.

Active preparations are also being made for the distribution of a large number of salmon eggs and young salmon throughout the country next fall. Over 5,000,000 eggs and young salmon were distributed to the various States last season. The fish commissioners sent out this season. The principal salmon hatchery establishment is on the McCloud River in California, the species of salmon in that lake being the same as that for Eastern rivers like the Susquehanna, Delaware, Potomac and Cape Fear. A large number of salmon eggs will be sent to North Carolina this fall to stock the Cape Fear River. The Fish Commissioners of that State have shown great interest in fish culture, and suitable hatchery houses have been erected by them at several places to facilitate the propagation of cod fishes.

REPRODUCTION OF CARP.

Professor Baird has recently given some attention to the importation of carps from Germany, and those fish that country being regarded as the home of the variety of the fish. They are suitable for Southern waters, and will be distributed in the streams of that section. Four hundred and fifty large carp were recently brought over on the steamer Necker, and they are now in the ponds of Maryland. Fish commissioners near Baltimore, for breeding purposes. Carp frequently attain a weight of four pounds in two years, and a large number of them can be kept in a small body of water. Other importations of this fish will be made soon.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

ST. JOHNSBURT, Vt., June 17, 1877.
Matthew Welch, Patrick Doherty and John Dinley were drowned in the Passumpsic River this morning by the upsetting of a boat. All were intoxicated, having been on a spree all night.

A CHURCH SCANDAL.

Fresh trouble has arisen in Grand Street Church, Williamsburg. This is the church of the Methodist Protestant denomination which tried Rev. T. T. Kendrick for immorality some three years ago. The new trouble springs from the leasing of the church building to sister Anna Smith, the revivalist, who is conjugal with a colored man named Murray. There have been holding sessions of meetings since February last. Being very successful however they concluded to establish a Sunday school, elect officers, call a pastor, and proceed on with their services. This was objected to by the trustees who let the building for the school. The colored man, Murray, and some bitter feeling resulted, culminating yesterday in a refusal to allow the old Sunday school to hold any further sessions in the building. This looked in acquiescence in by the Board of Trustees, because, they say, they have already received enough of newspaper notoriety, and for peace sake they will give way to Sister Smith in offering the school for her own use on September 1, when she must necessarily vacate the premises.

AN ICONOCLASTIC MANIAC.

Mary Wall, aged sixteen years, while laboring under temporary insanity, destroyed over \$1,000 worth of clothing, &c., belonging to her employer, Joseph Krebs, of Johnson avenue, near Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, by cutting it to pieces during the night of the past week. She also destroyed 2,500 cigars, and no clue could be found to unravel the mystery until yesterday afternoon, when she was caught in the act of destroying the property. She had been in the hospital for some time, and was now being held in custody. She seemed totally unaware of what she was doing, and after being taken to the State Street station house was pronounced sane. Her mother, Mrs. Wall, who examined her, said that the girl was subject to fits of temporary insanity caused by sickness, and begged that she be sent where she could get good medical treatment.